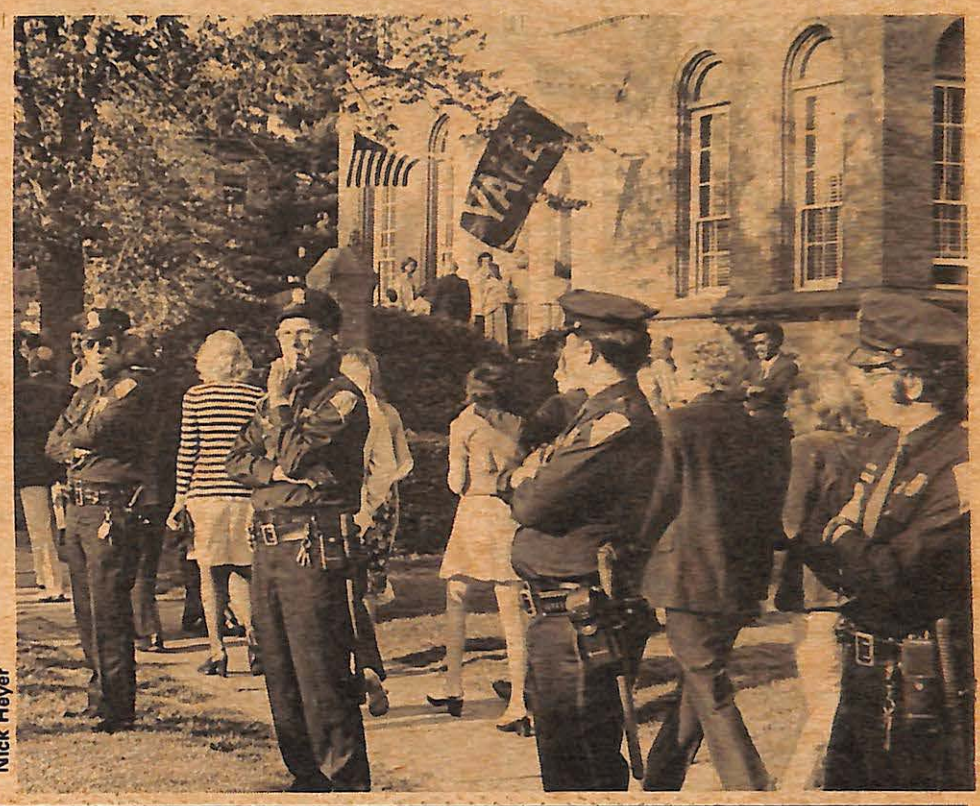
MODERN TIMES

New Haven 20¢

Vol. V, No. 3 "What you do is news!" Call 562-2510 June 1–15, 1974

STRIKERS *TEA'D* OFF WITH YALE



Nick Heyer

Nick Heyer

On Saturday, May 18th, strikers of Local 35 came to Kingman Brewster's tea party, uninvited of course, to demonstrate their plight to Mr. Brewster's other guests. The guests, graduating seniors and their parents, remained aloof and indifferent, like Mr. Brewster himself, to the vocal presence of the strikers. Perhaps, the reassuring protection of the police contributed to the smugness, and helped shut their ears to the chanting of: "Don't dictate, negotiate!" For editorial comment, see page 4.

Local 217 Wins Election

By Modern Times Staff

The week ending May 17th was an important one for Local 217 of the Hotel and Restaurant and Bartenders Union. The election on Wednesday, May 15, for cafeteria employees of the ARA Corp. at Southern Conn. State College capped a nine month drive for union representation. Friday, two days later, the Stratford school cafeteria workers voted overwhelmingly for union representation.

The Stratford vote taken at Wooster Junior High School proved to be a complete victory for the union with a vote count of 30 for the union and 5 against. Only employees who work more than twenty hours or more a week were eligible to vote under state law, although there are an additional 31 employees who work under twenty hours a week who will hopefully gain the benefits of unionization. The cafeteria employees are the last group of municipal employees to organize. High on their list of priorities is to achieve increases in the hourly wage and expanded coverage in the municipal pension program. This is the fifth school cafeteria to affiliate with Local 217.

Company, one of the Largest

The election at Southern Conn. State College is a particularly important one for the union because, in part, of the complex legal issues which are being battled. The employees work for one of the largest food service firms in the country which sub-contracts its services to SCSC. The group consists of approximately 40 full time employees and 80 part

See 217, *page 7*

One Scab Covers Another: The New Haven Register Exposed!

On May 8, the Editors of **Modern Times** *received from an anonymous source a copy of this telegram from the* **Dallas Times Herald** *thanking the* **New Haven Register** *for lending its own pressmen to keep the presses rolling during a strike at the* **Times Herald** *in Dallas. These pressmen were doing a familiar job, for they had performed the same function during the 1973 pressmen's strike at the* **New Haven Journal Courier**. *These strike-breaking activities were partially responsible for the destruction of the Pressmen's Union in the city.*

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City's Oldest House Welcomes Visitors

by Ed Linehan

Any look at Days Gone By in New Haven must take into account that the city is more than three hundred years old, dating back to 1638. While "the green" has survived much as it was as one of the original nine blocks, none of the earliest houses remain. In fact, because New Haven became the urban/industrial center in this area, very few buildings from the entire colonial period have been left standing for our appreciation. One exception is the Pardee-Morris House in the Morris Cove Section of town, towards Lighthouse Park.

The house as it stands today represents considerable growth and change. Eleazar Morris built the first section of it in 1685. As the Morris family grew, more and more rooms were added, with the house eventually becoming one of the largest of its day. It was because of the determination of the Morris family that the house still stands. During the early morning hours on Monday, July 5, 1779, three-thousand British troops invaded New Haven which was supporting the colonists' effort in the Revolutionary War. The inhabitants had just finished a day of prayer and celebration of the third anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

British Burn New Haven

Half the British force landed in West Haven, while the remainder attacked from the east beginning at Lighthouse Point. The The local militia, with members of the Morris and Pardee families, attempted to defend the city and their homes in the east, but were greatly outnumbered. During the battle and British withdrawal four days later, every home from Lighthouse to Beacon Hill was burned to the ground, including the Morris house.

The two stone end walls did not collapse, and later that year Amos Morris began reconstructing the family homestead. During the nineteenth century more additions were made, including the installation of a large ballroom on the second floor. In 1915 the house was restored by a descendant of the Pardee family, and, three years later, he bequeathed it to the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

Life in Colonial New Haven

Today the Historical Society operates the house which is open to the public. In addition to features already mentioned, visitors can see stone fireplaces, two with ovens; oak beams and posts; fine panelling; excellent examples of furniture from various colonial periods, and traditional herb gardens. If you should decide to go to the Pardee-Morris house, you can expect to come away with a greater understanding of what life was like in New Haven two and three hundred years ago.

The house is within very easy driving distance from anywhere in New Haven. Also, the lighthouse bus goes right by it. While you will find it open weekdays from 10 to 5 and Sunday from 2 to 5, you may want to call first to check - 467-0764. There is a small admission charge to help maintain the house. You could combine a visit with a picnic at nearby Lighthouse or Fort Hale Parks.

Ed Linehan

The Pardee-Morris House in Morris Cove

Offices Can Be Hazardous To Health

by Alexis Rankin
(Member, OPEU, No. 29)

An office employee reading about dangerous working conditions is likely to breathe a sigh of relief, since hazards are not associated with office work. Unfortunately, in the next breath that same worker may inhale asbestos fibres, fibrous glass, ozone, or any number of dangerous chemicals common to the office environment.

It has been discovered that the air in urban office buildings is sometimes contaminated by the asbestos or fibrous glass which lines the ducts of the air conditioning systems. Inhalation of these substances has been linked to asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma (cancer of the chest lining) and gastro-intestinal cancer.

I recently worked in the office of a fast-growing, organizing union which produced hundreds of leaflets and documents each week. The electronic stencil machine, which made stencils from a master copy, gave off a peculiar odor from the ozone generated by the high-voltage arc. I found that after a day of being in the roomwith this machine running, my throat was dry and I was drowsy. I finally found out why. **Bitter Wages**, Ralph Nader's study group report on disease and injury on the job, contains the following Public Health Service description of ozone:

"There is no exposure to ozone without some risk to health...Even in low concentrations, inhaled ozone may cause dryness of the mouth, throat irritation, coughing, headaches, and pressure or pain in the chest, followed by difficulty in breathing. Ozone also depresses the nervous system, thus slowing the heart and respiration and producing drowsiness and sleep...Exposure to sufficient quantities for two hours results in a marked reduction in the capacity of the lungs. Exposure for four hours can cause the lungs to fill with fluid and start bleeding."

Stress Is Health Hazard

Chemical hazards are not the only danger facing office workers. **Work is Dangerous to Your Health**, by Stellman and Daum, devotes considerable space to the effects of stress on the human body. Stress is not an easily recognizable industrial hazard, since it cannot readily be measured or monitored. The early symptoms of chronic stress reaction—indecision, headache, backache, nervousness, poor memory, irritability—are the same characteristics which are all too frequently written off as "female problems" and "menopause," they fit the negative stereotype of the office secretary or school teacher. Stress is caused by noise, fast work, and monotony. Insecurity about the job and financial difficulties—something almost all clerical workers experience—also produces stress. Diseases associated with stress or aggravated by it include: *ulcers, migraine, asthma, ulcerative* colitis, and coronary heart disease.

Acting Against Hazards

After we recognize that safety and health hazards exist in the office environment, the problem remains of what to do about them. For those who are fortunate enough to be unionized, the battle for safe and healthful working conditions can be waged on two fronts: in the union contract and by use of state or federal agencies.

Office workers who are not unionized and therefore have no contractual recourse must call more often upon government inspectors—either from the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the appropriate state agency (if the state has its own act). Because the number of inspectors is very limited, we should not expect much in the way of results, but if these agencies are ever to improve, demands must be made upon them.

There are also on-the-job actions which can be taken to improve working conditions. For instance, one of the major causes of stress is speed-up. It may be possible for the employees of an office to get together and decide that they will not give in to management's demands for more work. In other words, workers can organize a slowdown to improve working conditions.

It is through such basic forms of job action and organization that they can start to build a union. A union contract with health and safety clauses and enforcement provisions is the most effective way for employees to control their own work environment.

SCHOOL NOTES

continued from page 4

and that he remained inflexible even after alderpeople and community members had publicly argued for citizen input. The Superintendent points out that, by law and by charter, he and he alone has the power of nomination. He does not seem to understand the contradiction inherent in inviting the community to advise, on the one hand, and ignoring that advice, on the other.

The community's quarrel with Mr. Barbarito about citizen participation in decisions affecting the community does not extend to Mr. Geremia. In fact, the community has no intention of sabotaging the new principal, since without community support no school can succeed. But the outcome of this particular process -- which at one time promised so much in the way of mutual support and aid -- has left the community more determined than ever to gain effective input -- if not in one way than in another.

FREE HEALTH CARE

In addition to the free health care services offered by the Fair Haven Clinic and the Hill Health Center, the city Health Department at One State Street also offers a variety of free services available to all New Haven residents, including:

V. D. Clinic
Monday, Wednesday, Friday-no appointment 11 a. m. to 12:30 and 3 p. m. to 4:30.

Hypertension Clinic (Screening for high blood pressure.)
Every Tuesday on a walk-in basis, noon to 1 p. m.

Multiphasic Screening (For adults only.)
Tuesday, 10 a. m. to noon—by appointment, 562-0151. Physical exam, including: blood pressure, urine analysis, hemoglobin count, chest, breast, heart, lung, eye exams, and PAP test. Free referral service.

Chest X-Ray (For those over 15 years old.)
Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—no appointment necessary.

PPD Skin Testing (Tuberculosis.)
Tuesday, 11 a. m. to noon, Thursday, 11 a. m. to noon.

Children's Immunization Clinic
Thursday, 1:30 p. m. to 4 p. m.—no appointment necessary. Complete children's physical, including: lead paint poison screening and vaccinations.

Lead Poisoning Screening Clinic
Every Tuesday on a walk-in basis from 1:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.

All Workers Deserve Protection On The Job

by Connecticut Occupational Health and Safety Project

We have discussed in previous articles how women at work are especially affected by health and safety problems related to pregnancy. Women are also, like all workers, affected by poor working conditions, long hours, and hazardous workplaces. For many years workers in the labor movement have fought for better work conditions. Legislation has been passed as a result of these struggles, some of which created different rules for women's working conditions than for men's. This article will discuss some of these laws and the ways in which they are changing.

The first struggle for better working conditions involved demands for shorter working days, and started back in the 1820s. However, the unstable economic condition of many industries in which women worked made it difficult for women to organize to protect their rights. In addition, housekeeping and child care responsibilities made their working hours even longer, leaving them no time to organize against bad working conditions.

Nonetheless, lawmakers, unwilling to pass laws to protect men, were persuaded to protect women at work, on the grounds that society had an interest in their children, the future generation of workers. Consequently, labor and legal reformers fought for "protective legislation," laws regulating the conditions of women's work. Many laws were passed between 1910 and 1920 limiting the hours women could work and the weights they could be allowed to lift. Other laws were passed to enforce maternity leave.

These laws did improve conditions for many women, especially in industries such as the needle trades, where economic and physical conditions were very bad. But sometimes these laws were used against women keeping them out of skilled work. For example, in 1913, women in the printing trade lost high-paying jobs in newspaper offices because of a law that forbade night work for women.

Furthermore, the protective legislation did nothing to improve women's economic situation, by providing for paid maternity leave, adequate wages, or the right to hold skilled jobs. Consequently, many women were forced to work long hours to make ends meet, and to return to work too soon after childbirth because they could not afford to stay home. For these women, the protective legislation was useless.

Women Stand Up

Today we see the passage of many laws intended to improve the economic position of women by entitling them to a living wage, to the jobs they want, and to maternity benefits. For instance, the Equal Pay Act of 1963 outlawed the payment of different wages to men and women doing the same job, if sex is the only reason for the difference. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 forbade any type of employment discrimination against women, except where sex is a "bona fide occupational qualification." An employer can make a job available just to members of a particular sex only if it can be proven that all members of the opposite sex could not do the job, or that the job must be done by one sex (a male or female model, for instance).

The Equal Rights Amendment is a proposed change in the U.S. Constitution that has been passed by Congress and is now being considered by state legislatures around the country. If passed, it would provide that "equality of rights under the law not be denied or abridged . . . on account of sex."

These laws all protect women's rights to be equal with men. However, they carry with them a real danger of throwing the baby out with the bath water, because they have also led to the repeal of much protective legislation. For example, last year the Connecticut law restricting hours for women workers was repealed. Courts have repealed many of the laws restricting the weights women can be required to lift, on the grounds that such rules are based on a stereotyped view of women as weak and frail creatures. They argue that individual women who are able to do physically heavy work should be allowed to do so.

Victory for men's clothing workers in New York in 1919.

All Workers Affected

This makes sense. But many people are afraid, particularly in relation to the Equal Rights Amendment, that the hard-won protection women have gained will be wiped out. It is feared that once again women will be forced to do jobs that they cannot do, and will be fired if they don't. However, many lawyers feel that the Equal Rights Amendment could be used to extend to men the protection women have won. For example, men also shouldn't be forced to life weights that are too heavy for them. The number of hernias men get on the job suggests that this is an important problem. Why should men not have rest periods and rest rooms? All workers need adequate protection against bad working conditions.

The only protection against abuse of anti-discrimination laws is a strong labor movement, that can make sure that protections for women are maintained and extended to men where necessary. Good contract language will probably be an effective way of supplementing legislation. An example might be a clause stating that no worker can be forced to do a job that could lead in the long or short term to physical injury or handicap.

In addition, women need more than equality with men. Many men also have inadequate wage and working conditions, against which both men and women in the labor movement have to fight. All jobs should provide decent pay, regardless of sex. There is no reason why you should have to stop being a waitress and become a truck driver to get a living wage.

The Rich Get Richer, Etc.

By Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

The latest study on how rich the rich really are in the United States is hot off the press. So here, as a service to our readers, are the basic findings of this study (produced by Professors J. D. Smith and S. D. Franklin, and published in the *Papers and Proceedings* of the American Economic Association, May, 1974).

The richest 1% of persons in the United States own the following shares of the total wealth of the country:

51% of all stocks of corporations
92% of all the trust funds
36% of all the bonds

Averaging this out, the result is that the richest 1% of persons owns just over 50% of the value of stocks, bonds and trust funds held by US citizens. These are the super rich.

Keeping it in the Family

The richest 1% of US citizens comes to 2 million persons. But since many of the super rich are members of the same super rich family (like the Mellons, Rockefellers, Kennedys, etc.), we can speak of about 500,000 super rich families. To demonstrate what this means, consider that in the 50 states, this averages out to 10,000 super rich families per state (of course, some states will have higher than average rich families -- like Virginia or New York -- while others have lower than average -- like North Dakota or Maine).

We might guess that Connecticut is above average with, say, 20,000 super rich families, concentrated almost surely in Fairfield County and around Hartford suburbs. But the greater New Haven area probably has 500-1000 such families. It might be interesting to find out who they are, because they are certainly the people running the economy and the society for the rest of us here.

The Myth of Progress

The Smith-Franklin study also proves that this highly unequal division of the national wealth among the people has remained unchanged since 1945 -- despite all the people now going to college, despite the "War on Poverty," despite everybody's desperate efforts to "get ahead." The bottom 99% of the people are just as far out of the inner circle of the super rich families today as they were 30 years ago.

This latest study of the rich may be worth remembering the next time you hear people talking about "equal opportunity" or "how different our economy is today from what it used to be."

Congressional Win For OSHA

By courtesy of the **Machinist** *(Published by the Intern'l Assoc. of Machinists and Aerospace Workers)*

The U. S. Senate last week defeated a back-door attempt to gut enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). The attempt was beaten 47 to 40 by a bipartisan group led by Sen. Harrison Williams, Jr. (D, N.J.), the Labor Committee Chairman.

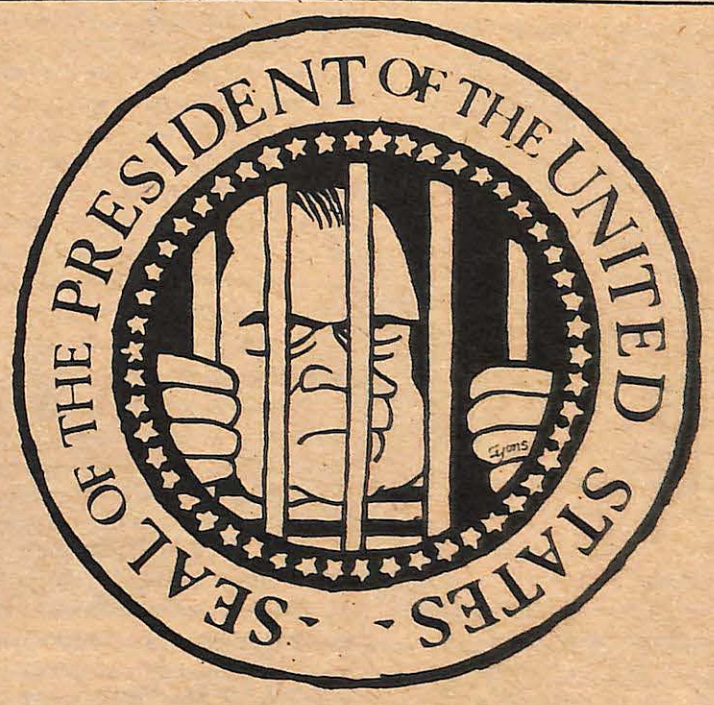
Sen. Peter Dominick (R, Colo.) attempted to hang his anti-OSHA amendment on a completely unrelated bill, a measure to grant non-profit hospital employees long overdue rights under the nation's labor laws.

The Dominick measure would have ended penalties against employers for minor safety violations; removed mandatory penalties on employers seriously violating safety rules, permitted a violating employer to delay compliance by seeking a variance or exemption from the rules and made other weakening changes in the law.

Williams pointed out that the Dominick amendment was unrelated to the bill before the Senate and that a hearing on OSHA will be held by his committee shortly. On the amendment itself, Williams declared: "This proposal would provide an incentive for employers to postpone taking necessary corrective action. The intent of the act is to eliminate workplace hazards before they can cause death or injury."

A vote against the Dominick amendment by tabling it was a "Right" vote from labor's viewpoint.

Both Connecticut Senators, Ribicoff and Weicker, voted against the amendment, uniting for once on the side of labor.



Editorial

Ain't Goin' to Work on Maggie's Farm No More!

"Mr. Brewster, your cotton pickers are here," announced Vincent Sirabella at Kingman's lawn party for Yale's graduating seniors. But Sirabella was only partly right....only some of the cotton pickers were there. The rest of us, taxpayers, voters, residents of New Haven, all work on Yale's plantation, too, and like the slaves in the South, we support the University, directly and financially.

We pay higher city taxes because Yale owns 33 percent of the City's tax exempt property, and Yale pays very little. We earn lower wages because Yale's strong anti-union position depressed the wage structure of the entire community. We pay higher prices for food and rent because of the pressure on housing exerted by the housing shortage created by student and faculty demand. We see our parks disappear as Yale trustees try to turn them into elite-oriented rowing courses. And of course our communities--stores, homes, schools--disappear and re-emerge as monuments to Yale's need for faculty housing, university and hospital garages, and quick access to the suburban homes of its affluent faculty and administrators.

But this should not surprise us. Yale is a $500 million corporation, and giant corporations have never been known to--in fact cannot--take the needs of people as social citizens and productive workers into consideration. Yale, in its relationship to its workers, is just like every other boss, only much stronger.

What is different about Yale however, is that it pretends to be something that it is not. It proclaims its mission to liberalize, humanize and educate world leaders at the very moment that it brutalizes and debilitates its own workers. Brewster announces the University's mission to protect the rights of vicious racists like William Shockley while his overseers Marcus and Embersits trample on the rights of Yale workers. People have economic rights as well as political rights--a right to earn a decent living, as well as the right to speak freely. And rights can be taken away slowly, through the use of legal mechanisms and attrition as surely and completely as they can by a chanting crowd.

Yale's secret is out. The true nature of the University is revealed not in the flowery language of its honorary degrees, but in its treatment of its employees. In a society based on classes, one man's wealth is another man's poverty, one man's freedom is another's slavery. Yale's enormously expensive Commencement was paid for out of the pockets of its workers. Its world mission of humanization is based on its local policy of dehumanization.

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MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editors.

MODERN TIMES

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MODERN TIMES is published by the American Independent Movement (AIM) as its political organ. Work on **MODERN TIMES** is done by volunteers, both members and non-members of AIM. The political views of AIM are given in the editorial. We encourage contributions from the New Haven community in the form of articles and letters.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get this kind of news from profit-making commercial papers. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working men and women are told by them instead of their bosses. There is no place else where the problems of employment and education, and housing and health care are told by the people who have to live with them.

This is the richest country in the world. Yet most of the wealth is used only by a few. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. There would be no need to strike for paltry raises, waste our resources and labor on missiles and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need, not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement has been working since 1966 to get people together against the vested interests that run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care, and decent jobs.

STAFF: Steve Beckman, Gary Benenson, Matt Borenstein, Ed Breuler, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Andy Esposito, John Flannelly, Sam Goodwin, Barbara Greenwood, Stanley Heller, Liz Henderson, Nick Heyer, Karl Lechow, Alice Mick, Steve Mick, Patti Miller, Lea Nordlicht, Laurie Nussdorfer, Renee Poirier, Peter O'Connell, Ruth Resnick, Bob Sherry, Ken Stokes, Henry Tamarin, Richard Winfield, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff, Richard Linke.

boycott grapes-lettuce-gallo wine

What Do Strikes Mean

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

When workers understand the crisis they find themselves in and decide to strike, it is always an historic act. It affects the whole community. It is very important for all of us to see clearly what a strike--like Local 35's strike at Yale--means.

Workers usually strike *only after* they have tried and failed to get their minimum demands in every other way. The strike is the next to last resort. The strike is extremely costly: wages lost while on strike usually wipe out whatever wage raise the workers finally win. The longer the strike lasts, the worse the wipe-out. So a strike is a sacrifice for the strikers.

Sacrifice

People rarely make sacrifices, easily or casually. Only a strong belief or a deep feeling will produce real sacrifice. So what is it about a strike that brings up the strong beliefs and feelings involved in the sacrifices which the strikers endure?

A strike is a sudden, total break in the routine of daily like. It takes people out of their normal activities and their normal thoughts. The shake-up in strikers lives produces some shake-up in their thinking.

A Question of Power

The fundamental fact of a strike is power. Who has more power, labor or management? Up until the moment that the strike began, the management used its power to squeeze as much as possible out of workers and the union. Management expected the union to go on being squeezed, to go on playing by the rules of the game. Or else, management figured that the workers were already so squeezed and beaten down by their jobs and their lives that a strike would soon fall apart. In situations like this, managements often force a strike in the hope that when the strike falls apart, the union will fall apart and disappear too. This seems to be what just happened at Yale.

Whether the strike comes because workers refuse to go on being squeezed or because the management forces it, the outcome of the strike is a matter of power. So power is what strikers start to think about. They compare worker power to management power. They worry about the deck being stacked against them. They see more clearly than at any other time that having a job puts you in a never ending contest against management. The strike is just a tense, critical point in the contest.

Tests Strength of Union

Strikers think most about the power of the union and the power of the members of the union. Will we stick together? Will we win against the power of management and improve our standard of living? Will we at least hold our own? Will the union survive? Will a solid victory not only strengthen us, but also boost the courage of other unionists?

See **What Strikes Mean,** *page 7*

School Notes

Community Is Ignored

By Ruth Hein
Modern Times Staff

The Making of a Principal 1974

On April 29, Superintendent of Schools George A. Barbarito submitted to the Board of Education the name of his choice for principal of the new East Rock Community School. His nominee was Joseph Geremia, at present acting principal at Clinton Avenue School. The Board delayed the appointment for two weeks, principally because Mr. Geremia's name had not appeared on the slate submitted to the Superintendent by the community committee (parents and teachers from the three feeder schools as well as representatives from the pertinent neighborhood corporations).

The community met several times more with the Superintendent, but it became increasingly clear that no alternative name would be offered. The Board was thus faced with a choice of appointing Mr. Geremia to the post or -- as the Superintendent made very clear -- having a vacancy, not only until September, but until next February or whenever the new building is ready for occupancy. Accordingly, at its next meeting the Board ratified the nomination by a vote of 5-2.

A Test for Community Participation

Thus ends a test case in community participation that began over a year ago. At that time the three schools petitioned the Superintendent to choose a principal as early as September 1973, so that plans could be made over a period of time, with much consultation and without last-minute panic arrangements.

Last December the community ran such a successful workshop, facing the school administration with so many valid questions, that the position of principal was posted at once, with interviews to take place in early February. The community was told that an appointment would be made immediately thereafter.

Interviewing: A Perfect Cooperation

The interviewing process proved highly satisfactory to the community. The committee, sitting together with various

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assistant superintendents, met with each of the sixteen applicants and asked questions freely. A very good feeling was generated of cooperation and mutual respect between professional administrators and citizens.

The interviews resulted in two sets of recommendations to the Superintendent; the community presented a list of three acceptable candidates, while the administrators drew up their own list of three. As it turned out, two names appeared on both lists--clearly, so the community felt, giving the edge to these two candidates.

Delay and Suspicion

Some of the good feeling began to dissipate when, at a subsequent Board meeting, the Superintendent failed to make a nomination. When the community inquired about the delay, the Superintendent called a meeting to announce to the committee that he had, after all, decided to postpone the appointment of a principal until June 1974.

Further community questioning persuaded him to advance the nomination to the end of April; but the community was by now alerted that the Superintendent's choice was not necessarily one the community could endorse.

It came as no surprise, then, when the Superintendent's nod went to a name that had not appeared on the community list

See **School Notes,** *page 2*

Women's Group Works Toward Better Care

Women's Health Advocate

Women's Health Advocates is a group of New Haven women working collectively to challenge and to change what is traditionally considered "care" for women in medical and mental health institutions. At present, their work is focused on drug treatment. The group consits of adminstrator, clinicians and educators who through personal experience understand that drug treatment has failed miserably to help the woman addict, and who understand the isolation and frustration that comes from working in a field that is overwhelmingly male staffed.

Women's Health Advocates has conducted a survey over the past three months of 25 drug treatment programs in Stamford, Bridgeport and New Haven in order to identify the major areas of concern as regards the status of women in treatment in Connecticut. They spoke with the directors of treatment programs and, when possible, with a woman staff member. They found the major concern of most program directors regarding women to be that women don't enter their programs and the secondary concern that women don't complete their programs. Only a few people interviewed demonstrated any awareness of the issues relating to the actual treatment of women in their programs.

Reflect General Oppression

They found how attitudes and practices toward women in drug treatment facilities reflect the cultural oppression *of women in our* society. *They found* two striking manifestations of this. First, the lack of adequate or complete absence of essential supportive services such as housing, job development and job placement, health care and child care facilities and educational programs; two, the lack of understanding that discriminatory attitudes toward women in treatment will seriously affect the quality and the type of treatment for women.

In the words of a member of the Women's Health Advocate staff:

We are appalled that, in general, the primary concern of directors and staff of treatment programs is only in the number of women in treatment. Until the priority of treatment programs changes to meeting the needs of women we cannot support increase in numbers nor can we share a concern over the small number of women now in treatment.

In their survey of New Haven programs, the Women's Health Advocates collected the following information:

1. Leadership The Orange Street Methadone Clinic is the only facility where there is a woman co-director. In all other treatment programs, no women enjoy positions of leadership or power where they might be able to effect more than token change.

2. Child Care. Although all programs acknowledged that women might shun treatment because of commitments to care for children, there is no program which systematically plans for child care alternatives.

3. Health Care. While physical exams are required by all programs the quality and thoroughness of those examinations is highly questionable. Only in both methadone clinics have significant attempts been made to implement more thorough medical services. There is strong evidence that the attempts being made to improve the quality of medical services for women are due largely to the fact that the co-director of the Orange Street Clinic is a woman. Only at the Orange Street Clinic is there an ongoing method of discussing issues around birth control or distributing birth control information to men or women.

4. Jobs. Available vocational services do not help women to find jobs that are not dead end and menial.

5. Women's Groups. In only three programs in New Haven are attempts being made to conduct women's groups where women are encouraged to explore how sex role stereotyping and sex role expectations participate in the dynamic of their addiction. Hygiene groups, weight watchers groups and in*formal get togethers* do not satisfy the need to gain a sense of one's own identity as a woman.

Women's Health Advocates maintains that "while drug abuse among women derives from the same basic social and economic factors as does drug abuse among men, drug abuse for women reflects a variety of other factors which relate to the oppression of women in contemporary society. Such oppression is is reflect in and perpetuated by attitudes and practices of treatment staff. They believe that psychotherapy, used in drug counseling has been used as a means of encouraging women to accept and to adjust to their oppression.

WHA Asks for Immediate Reform

With these issues in mind, the Women's Health Advocates make the following recommendations for immediate reform.

"Closing time at Gronin's" Carla Rippey-CPF

That women concerned with the improvement of services for women be equally represented in administrative and clinical positions to prevent continued discrimination because of sex, race, class and sexual preference and to insure that effective and immediate action will be taken in the following ways:

1. To establish ongoing sexually segregated groups run by counsellor of the same sex to allow men and women to gain a sense of their own identity and to examine how cultural, race and role stereotypes participate in the dynamic of their addiction and in the dynamic of their rehabilitation.

2. To establish a system of thorough and quality health care including complete gynecological exmination, birth control information, and pre and post-natal care, all on request. Women must have the option of choosing a woman physician. Women must be made completely aware of all recent research concerning the ramifications of medication specifically in those programs distributing drugs of social control such a s methadone, naloxone, and various psychotropic drugs before these drugs are administered. Men must have birth control information presented to them upon admission to the program about the advantages of male contraception.

3. To make child care facilities available to parents while they are in addiction treatment facilities and during re-entry adjustment.

4. To establish non-discriminatory vocational programs for women which includes skill development, job development and job placement.

5. To follow the precedent set by the State Division of Drug Rehabilitation in Boston by financially supporting a state wide conference in Connecticut for women on the issues of women in treatment.

6. To insure that concerned women be equally represented on grant review committees so that programs not meeting the needs of women may be critically evaluated; so that money be allocated to establish adequate services for women in existing programs and so that money be allocated for experimental programs implementing a feminist approach to treatment.

7. To establish emergency short term and halfway housing for women.

CPI Revote Ordered

by Modern Times Staff

On May 14th, Community Progress Incorporated (CPI) held elections in Fair Haven. Up for election was the Fair Haven Representative to the CPI Board of Directors and positions on the Board of the Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation (FHNC). Harold Peterson, designated by CPI to oversee the election, declared it valid, and the votes were counted.

Catherine Quinn, an independent, won a decisive victory (178 to 127) over Michael Papagoda, a member of the Project Area Committee. After the count was finished, backers of Papagoda started to complain about irregularities in the voting.

Irregularities Claimed

Among them were: two polls staying open too late, general confusion over voter identification, and confusion over the write-in vote for Papagoda, even though his name appeared on the ballot.

Papagod's forces prevailed the next day, May 15, as the CPI Board voted to invalidate the elections and ordered new ones. Quinn protested, indicating that the irregularities mostly involved the local FHNC elections and could scarcely account for her eighteen percent margin of victory.

New Elections Ordered

Apparently other "winners" complained also, for on May 23 the CPI Board met again. This time Everit Shaw of CPI advanced an amazing motion. The elections for the FHNC Board ought to be validated in four of six districts, and the CPI representative vote ought to be declared completely invalid. Shaw's motion was unanimously rubber stamped by the entire CPI Board.

Therefore, Quinn will have to run again in all six districts, while local FHNC Board elections will be rerun in only two.

Why were the other four districts' votes accepted while the general results were not? Why were the complaints made after and not not before the votes were counted?

See **Election,** *page 8*

Nick Heyer

Mr. Shaw of CPI proposes to void the election of Mrs. Quinn to the CPI Board while accepting as valid most of the local votes for the Neighborhood Corporation Board members. His motion passed without dissent.

Finance Board Tilts Toward Special Interests

Eye On The Board

By Andy Esposito
Modern Times Staff

At a special meeting held on May 20th the Board of Aldermen approved New Haven's budget for the fiscal year 1974-75. It did not have smooth sailing. A sizable number of alderpeople voted against adopting the budget as their way of protesting their lack of progress in gaining more control over the budget.

The attack on the method of formulating the budget was led by Rosalind Berman (R-29) and Frank Logue (D-18). Berman referred to the Board's voting on the budget as "a hollow mockery." She also stated that "people are deceived if they think we have legislative control."

Lack of Control

Logue's statements were along the same line. The 18th ward alderman commented: "We can make policy decisions, but we lack the means to carry them out." A number of alderpeople were in agreement with Logue. They felt their actions were useless since they lack the "power of the purse."

A quick glance at the budget making process will show why the alderpeople are so frustrated. The Board of Finance meets in closed sessions. They then send the results to the alderpeople for ratification.

The alderpeople haven't the staff or the time to properly analyze the proposed budget. Thus, in most cases, they don't know what they are voting on.

The isolation from public pressure, of the Board of Finance yields a budget which doesn't reflect the priorities of New Haveners. Instead, it reflects the opinions of city administrators who arrogantly assume they know what's best for city residents.

Educational Funds Cut

A prime example of how "out of touch" city budget makers are is their actions in the field of education. The quality of the education which their children receive is a top priority for many parents. Yet, the budgeters slashed $2.5 million from the school board's request. This cut in funding will result in larger classes and less equipment for public school children.

It would be interesting to know how many members of the Board of Finance have children in New Haven Public Schools. Most likely none do. Therefore, they sit, isolated, making decisions which reduce the quality of education in the Elm City.

Salaries Increased

In defending the budget, Alderman Joseph Carusone (D-24) indicated there was, presently, need for a tight fisted budget. The 24th ward alderman praised the Board of Finance "for a job well done."

Still, with all their concern for holding down spending, the finance board managed to find enough money to grant salary increases for 13 city officials. They also authorized $13,285.00 in bond issues for special projects.

See Eye, *page 8*

Gold St. School Stresses Innovation

by Karen Rosenberg

If a group of teachers get together and discuss the needs of their pupils and work out an approach which fits those needs, then some exciting results may follow. This was proven at the Gold Street School this year when four teachers, Tom Anastasio, Fred Aquavita, Madeline Carloni, and Steve Strom were permitted by their principal, Nicholas Defeo, to create a curriculum and an atmosphere in which children could learn. They were given the hundred "problem kids" of the 6th and 7th grades, kids with a whole range of difficulties in areas from reading to behavior. And, because they were responsive to the needs of each child, they have been able to reach and help many of them.

Ed Breuler

Located in the basement of the Gold Street School is a store run by the students for the students, featuring candy, cakes and, at times, art objects. Above, Jimmy and Ed Jones ponder the wisdom of a purchase.

Flexibility and Consistency Are Important

It took a great deal of flexibility to work out a way of dealing with these hundred children. The teachers developed their personal style within the classroom. They did not take any theory of education and apply it systematically. If an approach met with success, they kept it. If another failed, they abandoned it. And now, after quite a few months, they have set up a learning situation that seems to be good for these children.

One of the things they found is that their students need a safe environment, one in which they are not afraid of being insulted or hit or simply bothered by other children when they are trying to work. And so the teachers have set up common sense rules about respecting others which they enforce with consistency and effectiveness. If you look in the basement where these children are located, you will find them walking around and talking, but not fighting. Children are no longer scared to come to school, as many once were.

Curriculum Adjusted to Students' Needs

Having established this structure of rules, the teachers were then able to allow more freedom in the curriculum. There are no strict schedules with bells ringing at set intervals. Things are more fluid. In math, for instance, Tom Anastasio tested and grouped the children, but they can enter a new group when they improve. Working without a textbook so that language disabilities do not hold them back, the children solve math puzzles and practical problems. Using their math skills, they operate a small store. One boy made more money on his paper route when he learned to give change.

In language arts, the teachers have also been sensitive to the childrens' needs. Respecting the Spanish of the Puerto Rican pupils and the speech of black students, the teachers have tried to show them what "Standard English" is. There are a number of reading texts and methods at their disposal, and the teachers decide which approach, or combination of approaches, is best for a particular child. They encourage a student to write and to talk, and introduce him or her to a new grammar rule when the time is psychologically right. It is important, they found, not to stifle the creativity or enthusiasm of a child by giving too many "don'ts" at once.

Important New Relationships Develop

Using no extra money, and no new "theory", these four teachers have fashioned an environment which most children like to come to. When lunch-time or the end of the day arrives, there is no mass rush to the door. Sometimes people forget if it is Monday or Friday. The soft chairs and painted walls have helped create a warm atmosphere. But, even more important, people are listening to each other, student to student, teacher to teacher, and teacher to student.

Because these four teachers have had such success, they will probably continue next year. Yet there is no reason why their achievements could not be repeated in other schools, with bright kids or with a heterogeneous mix of children from different levels. The "key", if there is one, is that the teachers examined their own talents and the children's needs, and matched the two.

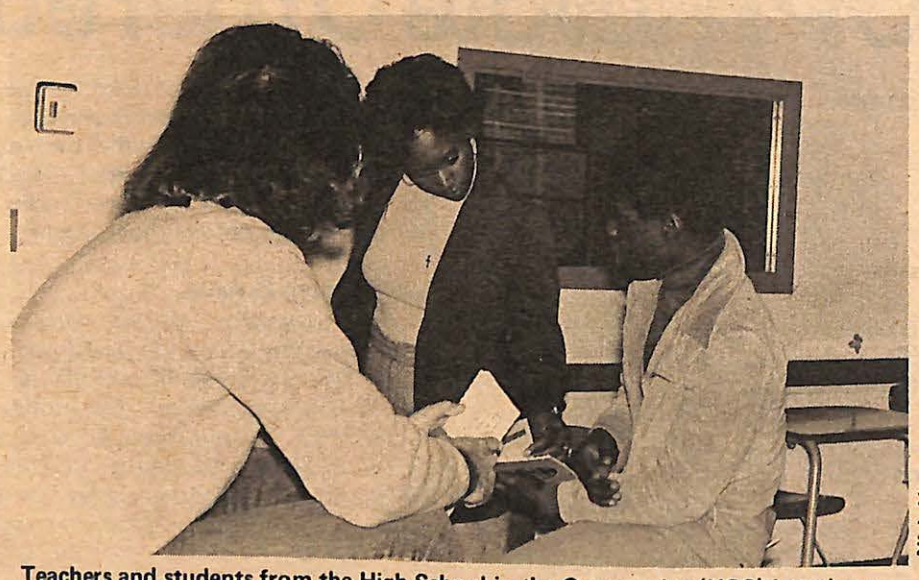
"Community" High School Still Growing

by Modern Times Staff

"High School in the Community--A Place for Growth" is the slogan as New Haven's first public alternative high school goes into its fourth year of recruitment of new students.

High School in the Community seeks students who want to take an active part in shaping their education. Because of its small size--280 students and eighteen teachers--HSC is a school where people can work together to decide on the right program for each individual and to build a community which emphasizes responsibility as a key factor in education. In addition to regular academic course offerings, the Community Orientation Program gives students the opportunity to take courses for credit in some of New Haven's major institutions and businesses.

During the period of May 20 through June 7, students and teachers from HSC will go into Hillhouse, Cross and Lee HIgh Schools with posters, leaflets and general information. Every freshman, sophomore and junior at these schools will receive in the mail at home a booklet describing HSC, as well as an application form.



Nick Heyer

Teachers and students from the High School in the Community (HSC) have been visiting all three of the city's public high schools in an effort to inform others of the alternative educational program offered at HSC. For information, call 777-1921.

As another part of its program, HSC will sponsor a public meeting on June 5, 1974, at 425 College Street between the hours of 4-6 P.M. Anyone who is interested in applying or in receiving more information about HSC should attend this meeting. Students and teachers will be available for informal conversation and demonstrations of teaching methods used at HSC.

Sally's Apizza: Good Food and People

by Tom Nelson

Sal and Flo Consiglio, who run Sally's Apizza, have been in the same location on Wooster Street since 1938. Their restaurant seats about 75 people and on an average day Sal Consiglio makes about 200 pizzas (300-350 on weekends.) Every pizza sold is made by Sal, and if one doesn't look so good, it won't be given to the customer. Sal will start all over again. "I'd rather have someone walk out of here because of a long wait than because of a bad pizza. They'll never come back if they have a bad pizza! I take a lot of pride over my pizza--and I just won't serve one that doesn't look right." One part they don't like about the work is that customers sometimes get angry when a pizza takes a long time or that people who order in advance appear to get preferential treatment.

How It All Began

It all started on Wooster Street at Sally's and Pepe's--pizzas, that is. "First it was only Italians who bought pizza. Of course, the neighborhood was all Italian then. Americans just didn't like pizza at first. They didn't like the way it looked! Then their Italian friends started introducing them to it--and it caught on. In fact, I think we're still the only places that use the same type of fire as we did 35 years ago--coal."

Sal and Flo work about 15 hours a day. This is the part they like least about the work. It takes four hours to prepare and raise the fresh dough, two more hours to set up the ingredients and then they serve the public for nine hours. After that they clean up ("You can't leave the place dirty!") They get home at 2 or 3 in the morning.

A Friendly Place to Go

They are trying to operate a business with kindness in mind. "You do good and you forget about it; you do harm and you remember. It's an old Italian saying, but it sure is the way we feel here." Sal and Flo have tried hard not to raise the prices of their pizzas despite the rise in their operating costs. "I just wouldn't feel right about it," explains Sal. "How could I raise the prices. These are working people that come here, and they're taking their family out for a treat. Where else can they go for a meal like this that they can afford ? A person can afford a great meal here and I just won't take that away from people. I wouldn't feel right about it."

Ed Breuler

Sal Consiglio tending his craft at Sally's Pizza.

The Consiglio s are always in touch with people, and they know what people are talking and caring about. "Most of the parents worry about their children. That seems really common. The other thing is the gas crisis. The most common thing people say is "As soon as the prices get to where oil companies want them then we'll be able to get all the gas we need."

How Times Have Changed

They like New Haven, although they notice that it's changed. "We've been in New Haven all of our lives, and never want to leave it. But it's gotten bigger. It's harder to get to know people now--it's a little colder. This happened especially when the Redevelopment Agency and the realtors started changing the way the neighborhoods looked. The changes brought in a larger variety of people. Redevelopment and real estate people would buy up homes and fit more people into the same space--this changed the neighborhoods quite a bit.

Sal and Flo are very special people to many of us. When Sal was in the hospital, he got hundreds of letters telling him to get well--he got well, and Flo thinks the letters helped. Flo and Sal work with Jose Cotto and Florenzio Cotton, Carlos Ruiz and Jay Schultz. Jose explained his feelings, "I really enjoy it here. I love it. I really do. They're really nice people and I really like them."

Sal thinks his best pizza is sausage and mozzarella. Order one and enjoy it--and then tell Sal and Flo how good it was. "You just don't know how good it feels to have someone say that I made a good pizza--it's just a wonderful feeling."

CCLU Battles Snoops

by Frank Cochran

(This is the second installment of a two-part article; the first installment appeared in our last issue.)

The Bank Secrecy Act (A misnomer if ever there was one since it requires among other things, reporting of some types of banking transactions to the federal government) was recently upheld by the Supreme Court. It requires banks to keep records of many financial transactions (which most of them did anyway), and to report large transactions to the U.S. Treasury Department.

The purpose is supposedly to deal with "organized crime", but it allows truly unprecedented snooping by anyone who can get access into the affairs of a bank depositer.

The law left to "existing legal process" the question of who could get at the records. The Conn. Civil Liberties Union ran a survery of Connecticut banks to learn which ones required a specific subpoena and gave notice to the individual customers that they had received a request. It then published the results in the newsletter, and the resulting public pressure forced several institutions to change their policies.

A similar result occurred with the Southern New England Telephone Company which formerly made records of long distance calls available to "law enforcement" agencies on request. After a year of fruitless negotiation, Professor Thomas Emerson of the Yale Law School filed a formal complaint with the Federal Communications Commission on behalf of the CCLU, to halt this violation of the communications act.

So did a group of news reporters in Washington, D.C. Two days later the phone companies gave in. Unfortunately though, anybody can still get at the records with a subpoena, and the customer doesn't even know about it until after the phone company has complied. In addition, it is hard to find out whether the company has even required the subpoena.

Another practice the CCLU learned about was the release by the Connecticut State Police Department of information in its files to the major defense contractors in the state. Apparently this had been going on for years. It was stopped after a CCLU complaint to the Commissioner of State Police. But the catch is that the FBI has most of the same information, and nothing prevents it from disclosing it to the same companies.

Arrest Records Stand

A final example of the controlling-prying mentality in Connecticut is the inspiring history of practices regarding arrest records where no conviction results. Bear in mind that the accused is innocent unless proven guilty.

There are a number of possible results in a criminal case other than a judgment of guilty. A person can be acquitted after trial by jury or judge. Or the prosecutor may decide it isn't a good enough case to go to trial and enter a "nolle". Or, the court can dismiss charges.

The question is, what happens to the defendant's arrest record. Years ago the answer was nothing; the state did nothing to prevent anyone from making any prejudicial judgment they wanted to. Then a law was passed permitting erasure of dismissed or acquitted charges or of nolles after a period of time.

But that was cumbersome, requiring a motion made to the court and a hearing, so they passed a statute making erasure automatic. But there was no definition of erasure, and there are reputedly many full files still available, but just marked "erased"; they include mug shots and fingerprints. There is a bill in the legislature which would require physical destruction of the records, a third go-round in this particular battle.

Threat continues

It seems that we can't win. The technology has its own imperatives and they do not largely support human values. Worse yet, what has been described is a drop in the bucket; there must be many more practices of which the CCLU is not aware. Viewing each of these collections of information as a possible source of controls, the threat of political use is nearly as effective in stripping people of their independence as the actual use.

The CCLU has learned that lifting the veil of secrecy helps in some cases. But nothing we have come up with deals with the system of control, nor are there adequate legal tools for dealing with the technology.

217

continued from page 1

time employees, most of whom are students at the school.. The company, ARA, is seeking to exclude students from voting eligibility. They already tried, unsuccessfully, to prevent the vote from being held altogether.

John Wilhelm, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 217 said , "We're confident that our position will prevail. These students do the same work for the same employer and there is no reason why the State Labor Board should deny them union representation. The company is trying every trick in the book to keep the union out and it just won't work. The group here at Southern is one of the strongest groups of union supporters we have had the pleasure to work with and we are going to do everything necessary to protect their rights". As an example Wilhelm pointed out that even though the union election was held on the last day of exams and many students had already left the campus, over two-thirds of them came out for the election, some coming from as far away as Hartford to do so. Wilhelm added, "the people responsible for the terrific job done here is the organizing committee of employees. The committee members are: Gladys Owens, Ellie Williams, Edgar Penn, Jean Olsen, Mary Brancati, Maggie Cullen, Sharon Ward, Sue Lockwood, Sharon Maroney, Debbie Morelli, Pat Alvarez and Linda Wedge."

While the State Labor Board is considering the issue of student eligibility, the ballots are impounded, and uncounted. A decision is expected within a month and a half.

What Strikes Mean

continued from page 4

The strike brings workers face to face with their own dignity, their image of themselves, their feelings about their own worth and importance and strength as human beings and as citizens. The daily life on the job does that too, but far less dramatically and far less urgently than just before and during a strike.

This fact gives us our answer to the question: why do workers endure the sacrifices that go with a strike? It is because people's strongest feelings and beliefs are linked to their sense of their own worth and importance as people. And it is just that worth and importance which managements challenge and attack in a strike. So people's deepest feelings are challenged, leading them to make the sacrifices to show the world and to show themselves that their lives, their rights and their welfare are not going to be abused by any management.

A strike involves a social struggle between two great forces, labor and management. All working people are involved day to day in that struggle on the job, but those of us striking are on the front lines. The overall power of labor and management will be changed depending on how each strike ends up. A strike lost weakens labor and strengthens management, and vice versa. All working people in a community have direct interest in the outcomes of strikes. All working people in New Haven need a Local 35 victory over Yale.

The solidarity celebrated in union songs is not just a nice idea. It is an absolutely urgent necessity not just for strikers to have the power to win, but also for all non-striking workers to strengthen labor against management by winning the largest number of strikes possible.

On The Job

Job at Health Clinic Makes Worker Feel Good

As told to Modern Times by Candi Rhodes

I work at the Fair Haven Community Health Clinic doing several different things. At Clinic sessions I often do nurse's aide--taking vital signs, such as blood pressure and breathing rate, and interviewing the patients. In the office I review the medical charts the day after the patient has been seen at Clinic and do whatever followup or referral is necessary. I set up appointments, prepare charts for transfer, provide transportation if necessary and review the records when they return. Finally, I call the patient to find out what happened: if they didn't keep the appointment I find out why; if they did I find out what they thought about it.

I also do outreach work, visiting people in their homes. We get referrals from the hospital, patients from the clinic or sometimes people are just searching for some kind of help and come across the Clinic's number. If I get a call like that, I ask if they want me to come by and talk with them.Often they then become out patients. Living in the area and coming from Fair Haven, making a home visit works fine for me. The people see me in the schools, in the stores and at Clinic sessions and I find that people trust me, which makes me feel very good. They really open the door to me and I feel that we can provide the kind of continuity of care that people in this area are looking for and need.

I like working with the complete family to get all the feelings and vibrations. You can't always do it by listening to a child complaining about a mother or listening to a mother that is frustrated, probably because she doesn't have enough food on the table. Also, in dealing with families you have to be sensitive about cultural differences. You never tell people that they're wrong, because most people feel that they're doing their best for the family. You try to listen and help. Some people need more than I am able to give them and they are referred for counseling.

I find that there isn't a tension along race or culture lines when I go into a home or work with patients at the Clinic. The Spanish-speaking people or Italian people that know me will turn to me because they seem to feel comfortable with me, having known me from the beginning of the Clinic. And, in general, that is true of all our staff. We have a terrific staff of outreach workers and I think that most patients generally feel relaxed with all of us because there is no race issue at the Clinic and people can sense that.

Long Week

Between office work, referrals, working prenatal, elderly and medical clinic, I work a long week. But I really like my work -- that's what keeps me going. I like my patients and I like the whole situation of the clinic and the services it offers.

It's hard to say what problems I run across most, but possibly the economic problems are most common. Never having enough of anything--enough food, enough money, enough clothing, enough education and that, in turn, brings up problems of kids running away from home thinking that the grass is greener away from home.

And that is where sex and dope comes in. Without the supervision that they might be getting at home, they're out trying their wings. And with many not having had educational sessions on sex and dope they go into it very blindly. I see many of the young girls becoming pregnant because they think it's a way out. Maybe they haven't been counseled on birth control. But even if they have been counseled, having a baby gives them something of their own. I don't know the answers, but there's got to be a better way.

I began working at the Clinic a year and a half ago, but how I got there is a long story. I had always worked, but I ran into serious problems with babysitters for my children. For the first time in my life I was forced to go on welfare. In order to get onto welfare, I had to get a lawyer and my supervisor at the phone company to write letters explaining my problem with sitters. Welfare said that I didn't look and talk like I needed state assistance. Finally I asked her, "Was I suppose to come in looking like a bum before they would give me welfare?"

Finally I got it. But I was so disgusted sometimes that I wish I'd never gotten on welfare. They put me through so many changes. I was degraded and belittled more in the two year span that I was on welfare than I'd ever been before in my life. I was singled out,separated on line to cash checks, hassled by the complicated system and not treated like I was human. If you're a welfare recipient, they don't care about your reasons. They stop treating you as an individual.

Nick Heyer

At her desk at the Clinic office, Candi Rhodes sets up an interview with a F. H. resident.

WINS Program

Finally I heard about the WINS program in which you get trained for certain jobs. I didn't need training, having worked in the phone company and as a nurse's aide, but this was my only way out. They gave money for sitters and now, with the kids two years older, babysitters would be less of a problem. They offered me many different types of training--typing, LPN, business - which I wasn't so interested in. Then, one of the people suggested the Fair Haven Health Clinic and I've been here ever since.

I think that I've learned an awful lot in the time that I've been at the Clinic and I can see a pretty good future for myself right now. Eventually, when we move into our new site, I'd like to get involved in new aspects of the Clinic, particularly in providing good continuity of nursing care for the patients. But I never want to give up my outreach work, because I always want to stay working directly with patients.

The Clinic is doing great things right now. And once you're involved in the Clinic, you never really let go because we all feel that we're contributing something in whatever job we play. So many times you leave a job and feel glad to be away and never miss the people you worked with. But the Clinic is different.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL MARTHA MARTINEZ: 288-4905.

ELECTION/*continued from page 5*

Where to Vote

The new elections will be held on June 5. Voting places are: 1) The Fair Haven Health Clinic, 388 Grand Ave.; 2) The Fire House at Lombard and Poplar; 3) Atwater Senior Citizens' Center; 4) Social Hall at Quinnipiac Terrace Project; 5) Administration Building at East View Housing Project; 6) Fire House on East Grand Ave; 7) Bishop Woods School, Quinnipiac Ave; and 8) Ruoppolo Manor, Ferry Street.

All polls will be opened from 3 p.m. to 7 p. m., except for Ruoppolo Manor, which closes at 5 p. m.

EYE/*continued from page 6*

Caters to Special Interests

A rapid inspection of the allocated funds tells quite a tale. Under the current budgeting process, the needs of the residents of New Haven are ignored and those of the special interests – city administrators and contractors – catered to.

New Haveners can end such tilting toward special interest groups by the Board of Finance. They can reject any charter which doesn't provide for an open budgeting process when it comes before them for ratification.